



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ever, were less favorable than in Berlin, viz, Munich, Hamburg, Cologne, Leipzig, and Dresden. The death rate of London, Paris, and Vienna, too, was much higher than in Berlin. On the other hand, the mortality in the neighboring towns, viz, Charlottenburg (with 13.1 per 1,000) and Schöneberg (with 6.8 per 1,000) was lower than that of Berlin. The participation of infants in the mortality showed only a slight increase. There was, however, an important increase in the number of deaths among persons of advanced age. Acute diseases of the intestines decreased. They were, however, in contradistinction to most of the other large towns, of more frequent occurrence in Berlin than the acute diseases of the respiratory organs, the latter having caused 48 deaths, the former claiming 65 victims. The number of deaths from pulmonary consumption was again higher than during the foregoing week, 79 being registered. Cases of measles and of scarlet fever were of somewhat less frequent occurrence, although the former caused 3 deaths and the latter 7. Furthermore there were recorded 4 deaths from diphtheria, and 13 persons died by violence.

Respectfully,

FRANK H. MASON,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Monthly report of quarantine transactions.

PORT OF HONOLULU.

Number of vessels inspected—	
From foreign ports.....	18
From domestic ports.....	21
Number of crew inspected.....	2, 987
Number of passengers inspected—	
Cabin.....	1, 099
Steerage and stowaways.....	2, 239
Number of sick in detention from last month.....	0
Number in detention from last month.....	0
Number of sick in detention for this month.....	0
Number in detention for this month.....	0
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	0
Number of packages of freight disinfected.....	0
Number of persons vaccinated.....	252

PORT OF HILO.

Number of vessels inspected.....	6
Number of crew inspected.....	99
Number of passengers inspected.....	28
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KAHULUI.

Number of vessels inspected.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	17
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KIEH.

Number of vessels inspected.....	0
Number of crew inspected.....	0
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF LAHAINA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	1
Number of crew inspected.....	17
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

PORT OF KOLOA.

Number of vessels inspected.....	0
Number of crew inspected.....	0
Number of passengers inspected.....	0
Vessels remanded.....	0

W. C. HOBODY,

Assistant Surgeon, Temporary Chief Quarantine Officer, Hawaii.

JAPAN.

Cholera and plague.

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, October 16, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended September 27, 1902, the inspection of 5 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 482 crew and 824 passengers. Four hundred and eighty-seven steerage passengers were bathed and 517 pieces of baggage were disinfected by formaldehyd. The official report of contagious diseases in Yokohama for the two weeks ended September 27, 1902, shows, enteric fever, 11 cases, 3 deaths; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 7 cases, 1 death. The cases of cholera, therefore, reported in the press as having recently occurred in Yokohama lack official confirmation. According to the official returns, Yokohama has remained free from cholera during the present outbreak, with the exception of 1 case which occurred about two months ago. The total number of cases of cholera reported in the Empire from outbreak to September 30 is 11,228, with 6,302 deaths.

Plague deaths at Yokohama.

One vessel inspected carried a personnel of 81 crew and 71 passengers, inspected during the week ended October 4, 1902. During this period, there were reported in Yokohama 2 cases of enteric fever with no deaths, and 2 cases of dysentery with 2 deaths. In general, the cholera situation in Japan seems rather more favorable. It is stated, unofficially, that the disease has, for the time, disappeared in Saga Ken, also in the town of Moji (Fukuoka Ken). From official sources, it is learned that there has been a plague death in Yokohama. The patient was a girl of 16, and there seems good reason to believe that the disease was contracted from infected merchandise, possibly waste cotton. The death occurred on the 7th instant. The newspapers to-day report several other cases of plague in Yokohama, which, however, the authorities pronounce spurious or doubtful. Stringent measures for the control of the disease are being enforced. An order making the wearing of foot covering compulsory has been issued. During the past night, when presumably the inhabitants were at home, a substantial board fence was erected in such a manner as to effectually confine and isolate residents of the buildings adjacent to the infected focus. This morning, an ample force of police is guarding the quarantined district. It would seem proper that quarantine officers having to deal with vessels from Yokohama should have such facts placed before them. At least 3 cases of plague have occurred in